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MARGINAL COLUMN
By ARTHUR SAUL SUFEN

WHEN the Revelation of the Ten Commandments took place on the very first Shavuot of all on the Mountain of Sinai, the universe stood still. No bird sang, no insect buzzed, no wind blew, the Seraphim in Heaven ceased their celestial song and forbore to cry "Holy, holy, holy." The beat of the wings of the Ophanim angels was silenced, and the vastness of space and all that it contained listened in breathless quiet to the words announced by the voice which was yet no voice but the stillness of eternity making itself understood in the void crying, "I am the Lord thy God." The soul was never heard by Israel alone. It was a revelation expressed and made manifest in the seventy tongues of all the nations of the earth. It was given to understand; but whereas Israel could listen to the voice without suffering harm, the souls of the heathens around fled when they heard it. At the sound of the Divine voice the dead in Sheol revived and betook themselves to Sinai and the souls of those yet to be born until the end of time were also there to hear it. Every prophet and sage that was to speak one word of wisdom, revelation or instruction to his fellow man was there, and the souls of all who were to capture an infinitesimal fragment of the beauty of the absolute in music, in art and in thought were there to receive their share of the Godly bounty. The souls of all the visionaries of the world were there together with the ordinary men and women who would in the progress of the suns see some spark of the divine in each other and for a while live nobler lives in mutual adoration. All heard the same words, but the voice was broken up into an infinity of individualities each corresponding to the understanding of whoever heard it so that to each the revelation was complete and perfectly understood.

THAT is much the manner in which the pages of the second century of the Revelation of the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai on the first Shavuot festival. There was in it a magnificent universality, the universality of all mankind but also that small leaven of Jewish chauvinism which reduced the concept to intelligible terms and made it the property of the Jews. For it was the way the human ego works. It concedes all things to all men but regards them as in some manner nevertheless special to itself and who shall say that our forefathers were wrong? A nation must have some special pride to live by. It was Israel's pride, nourished by the experience of millennium of history, that with others boasted power, empire, wealth, art, conquest and hardihood in overweening measure, Israel had but one boast, its religious and moral stance in its acceptance of the Law even though it often backslid in its obedience to it. When heathens have fled from the sound of the revelation at Sinai, Israel has stood firm. They knew there might always be times in the future when they would flee and try to hide from the presence of God; but only when it was a matter between their God and themselves. In the presence of the nations, they would bear witness though the terror upon them as great as the terror upon all the peoples. That is the characteristic of Judaism. In its traditional ritual it demands from its followers an uncompromising conformity; but in its relation to the world Israel is the "eternal" protestant. The reason is not an over-subtle one. For Israel judges others as harshly as she judges herself. There was a compact made at Sinai for all humanity, and Israel cannot conform to anything which falls short of that compact. So she eternally protests. That too is perhaps why there is so much more self-hatred among Jews than among other peoples; for the Jew will not forgive himself for falling away from the pact made at Sinai.

THERE is another element in the Pentecost festival which is given more prominence these days in Israel. The season is also that of the first ripe fruits and this aspect of Shavuot is inclined to overshadow the anniversary of the Revelation of the Law. The balance must be restored for this delight in the nature of things, which too much of an over-eager conformity with the habits of all the nations, Shavuot should gradually become a season not of increasing glorification of Mosaicism, important though they are as the symbol of the return of Israel to her land. It should also be increasingly inclined into becoming the occasion for conscious national rededication to the ideals for which we endured throughout the ages in the hope that they would flourish once again within the State once it was rebuilt. Jerusalem, June 4.

MINES FOUND AT KIRYAT GAT
BEERSHEBA, Monday. — Reports reaching here today from Kiryat Gat in the Lachish area, said settlers there have found a number of mines on their fields. Police mine disposal experts have been sent to the spot. No further details are known. Settlers from Kiryat Gat, who yesterday found a 13-year-old Arab boy from the Gaza Strip wandering through their fields.

French Troops Again Attacked By Tunisians

TUNIS, Monday (UP). — Two French supply convoys were attacked in southern Tunisia today, French officials said. One was killed and several wounded. The French-Tunisian relations threatened to boil over. Both convoys were attacked near the southern coastal port of Gabes, 265 miles south of Tunis. One was en route to the oasis outpost of El Hamma, 20 miles inland, and the other was returning from the port of Kibbi. French officials said the first convoy, a command car and two trucks, had nearly reached the oasis when it ran into a road block. The second convoy, a command car and two trucks, had nearly reached the oasis when it ran into a road block. The French authorities agreed to control the movement of their troops for 48 hours because of Tunisian Independence Day yesterday, but rejected any attempt by the Tunisian authorities to have any say over the movements of French troops. Prime Minister Bourguiba yesterday demanded immediate talks for the withdrawal of all French units from Tunisia.

U.S. Cautious Of Khrushchev Bid

WASHINGTON, Monday. — The U.S. today promised a ready reception to the Russian bid for "fruitful negotiations with the free world" on East-West problems. The State Department made this promise in commenting on some points in yesterday's radio-television interview by the Communist Party leader, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev. The Department took a generally cautious and skeptical attitude toward his statements on disarmament, war and the security of the world. Both the State Department and the British Foreign Office in London, however, said that the Khrushchev offer to withdraw Soviet troops from Eastern Europe if Britain and the U.S. pull their forces out of Western Europe was not acceptable.

JORDAN OFFICIALS UP FOR TRIAL

Dr. Hafiz Abdul Hadi, former director of the Jordan Broadcasting Service, and Faik Warrad, the Communist member of the dissolved Chamber of Deputies, are to be committed to trial by a military court shortly, the daily daily "El Jihad" reported yesterday. Dr. Hadi was accused of having been a member of the Communist Party in Jordan. Warrad was accused of having been a member of the Communist Party in Jordan. The trial is expected to take place in the near future.

Confers with U.N. Chief

Foreign Diplomatic Correspondent. The talks at the U.N. yesterday between Secretary-General Hammarskjöld and Mr. Mordecai Kidron, Israel's Deputy Permanent Representative, were aimed at implementing U.N. proposals in order to remedy the rapidly disintegrating security position along the Gaza Strip border. Mr. Kidron was accompanied by Mr. Arthur Liveran, member of the Israel delegation. (News agency reports from New York said neither the Israelis nor the Secretary-General's office would issue a statement about the conference, but shortly afterwards Mr. Hammarskjöld announced that he was postponing a press conference scheduled for this morning.) Two specific suggestions were made last month by Mr. Hammarskjöld to Israel, but as far as is known in Jerusalem nothing has been done to carry out either one. They call for the establishment of a security zone in the Gaza Strip and the construction of a barrier along the border. The security zone would be an area along the border inside the Strip in which the U.N.E.F. is stationed and in which the UN troops would be entitled to shoot persons who refused to stop on being challenged. The fence was to have been set up in "sensitive" areas. While agreeing to this measure, Israel retained her preference for a barrier that stretched the whole length of the line.

It has become apparent that in view of the U.N.'s readiness to establish these security measures and Israel's consent, the delay has been caused by the Egyptians, who are withholding permission. These reasons have become clear within the last few weeks with the resurgence of violence and incursions from their side and the appearance in the Strip of regular Egyptian Army units. It will be recalled that Mr. Hammarskjöld declared in a report to the General Assembly on February 11 that Egypt had reaffirmed "its intent to observe fully the provisions of the Armistice Agreement." A U.N. official was reported at the time to have said that this was the first occasion that this assurance had been "upheld."

Egypt Would Give Aid To 'Neutral' Jordan

Egypt will extend financial aid to Jordan under the Arab Solidarity agreement on condition that Jordan follows a programme of "positive neutrality," a responsible Finance Ministry source said yesterday, according to a U.P. dispatch from Cairo.

Jordan Wants Unity With All Arabs

AMMAN, Monday. — Deputy Premier Samir Rifai today denied press reports that Jordan would demand the recall of Egypt's military mission. He told a news conference, however, that Jordan would ask Egypt to replace its representative in the mixed Egyptian-Jordanian Military Commission. Rifai stressed his Government's main desire to endeavour to maintain full unity with all Arab states, and said he did not think Egypt and Syria would be isolated. He said that the forthcoming visit to Jordan by King Saud of Saudi Arabia on the invitation of King Hussein was a normal visit by one Arab monarch to another. Rifai charged the Syrian Foreign Minister, Salah Bittar, of working under the influence of the "subversive" Ba'ath Party which took an active part in the recent plot against King Hussein. Jordan is fighting Communism, he declared, because it is an ideology which does not conform to her national and spiritual traditions, nor to the Islamic faith. He also said that Jordan believes in the Arab League and would like to see it once again playing an important part not only in the affairs and interests of Arabs, but also in international fields. (U.P. Reuter)

Only Saudis Paid

Saudi Arabia is the only country to have honoured its commitment, having paid its first instalment of \$2.5m. into the Jordan Treasury. Egypt and Syria have remained non-committal following the Jordan crisis at the end of April in which King Hussein dismissed the pro-Egyptian Nubal Government. In Amman yesterday, Deputy Premier Samir Rifai declared that the \$10m. American loan was unconditional, but Jordan would not use it to buy goods or services from any country, not even the "free world." With regard to Syria, he thought that the Damascus regime would pay the \$2.5m. pledged after the Syrian Parliament will have ratified the budget (see Rifai press conference in adjoining column.)

Tartakower Say Talks In Poland Successful

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The recent talks between the delegation of the World Jewish Congress and representatives of Jews in Poland ended successfully, and it is hoped that the Polish Jews will be able to join organized World Jewry. Dr. A. Tartakower, Chairman of the Israel Executive of the W.J.C., told the press today that the Polish-Jewish community "will receive from us" the assistance required for the strengthening of its national status. Dr. Tartakower, who together with Dr. M. Easterner constituted the delegation, declared that a great change had taken place in the life of Polish Jews during recent months as a result of the new regime there which had put the emphasis on liberty and independence and on its own way to Socialism. The anti-Semitism, and anti-Israel propaganda of recent years had disappeared completely, he said, and instead there were attempts at close relations with Israel and world Jewry. Recent anti-Semitism in Poland was mainly the work of extreme rightist and Jewish circles, and its chief victims were Jewish schoolchildren. The authorities were doing their utmost to overcome it, he said. (Times)

U.S. Attends MEDO Talks; Iraqi Premier Hits Israel

KARACHI, Monday. — The U.S. today accepted an invitation from the Baghdad Pact Military Council to become a member of the Pact's military committee. The invitation was the first item on the agenda of the Council's opening session in Karachi.

Acceptance brought the U.S. into three of the Pact's committees, but she is still not a full ally. The full alliance, which links Britain, Iraq, Pakistan, Persia and Turkey. The American move means the U.S. will engage in joint military planning and consultation with the other members. The step has been interpreted as a logical outcome of the Eisenhower Doctrine. Today's meeting also marked the return of Britain — an ancient status last year's Suez crisis — to normal relations with her Moslem fellow members. Except for a violent anti-Israel attack by the Iraqi Premier, Nuri e-Said, delegation spokesmen today tended to stress the economic aspects of the organization. The leader of the U.S. "observers," Mr. Loy Henderson, Deputy Secretary of State and former Ambassador to India, said the economic advance of pact members was an essential corollary to any effective regional defence efforts. Persian Premier Manouchehr Eghbal said it was "impossible to establish a massive propaganda system to counteract the suspicions of the pact's aims." He also emphasized the necessity for joint economic projects, "promptly implemented."

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Lebanese Gov't And Opposition In Compromise

BEIRUT, Monday. — Lebanese opposition groups today called off a four-day-old anti-Government strike after receiving "guaranteed" concessions concerning the forthcoming general elections.

Syrian Cabinet To Remain in Office

DAMASCUS, Monday. — Syria Premier Sabri el-Atassi announced after a two-hour emergency cabinet session yesterday that his government would continue in office, despite "parliamentary difficulties" which he backed by a parliamentary majority, is determined to remain in office without hesitating. He added that his Cabinet viewed what happened in the Chamber on Saturday as an internal affair of the House which should be dealt with "according to the accepted parliamentary procedure and tradition."

Regrets Limitation

It would have been better if the Doctrine had obligated the U.S. to aid any country attacked by any other country, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. He thought the limitation that the resolution placed on "any country controlled by international Communism" to be a defect of the Doctrine. "But we don't make the laws in America," he said. The Prime Minister said that there had been a three-fourths majority (i.e. Mapai, Hapoel Hamizrachi and the Progressives) in the Cabinet in favour of the Doctrine. Pressure from Abduh Ha'voda or Mapai had not resulted in any changes in content, but some changes in "form" had been accepted to satisfy the two parties.

After Midnight

Britain and Egypt agreed in principle to release part of Egypt's blockade of the Suez Canal during recent talks in Rome, well-informed sources in the British Foreign Office said today. A Cairo report said Britain had agreed to free five per cent of the import of consumer goods and raw materials.

The Jerusalem Post

There will be no issue of The Jerusalem Post tomorrow, the Post of Shavuot. Today's paper consists of eight pages. The usual Tuesday edition page is on page 7. The full text of Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement to the Knesset yesterday is given on page 4.

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Knesset Backs B-G Statement On Doctrine, 59-5; 39 Abstain

'Must Accept Any Assistance' Opposition Motions Fail

By ARTHUR RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

"If there is a country in the Middle East which, more than any other, faces a great danger of aggression, it is Israel, and Israel must accept any assistance against an aggressor if she wishes to live," Prime Minister Ben-Gurion told the Knesset yesterday in presenting for the House's approval the Government's statement on the Eisenhower Doctrine which followed the visit of Ambassador James P. Richards. In a 25-minute address (printed in full on page 4), yesterday morning, opening a day-long debate, Mr. Ben-Gurion noted that hostile designs and acts of aggression against Israel were not abandoned following the Sinai campaign. He recorded with regret and concern that such designs are sustained by the open support of mighty world forces, which slander Israel and provide military assistance to her enemies. Replying to the six-hour debate in the evening, Mr. Ben-Gurion said that the Doctrine was a resolution passed by the U.S. Congress, neither more nor less. It said what it said, and no interpretations by the Israel Government were of any value. He said that what was really new in the Doctrine was the section declaring the readiness of the U.S. to use armed force to assist any nation in the Middle East requesting assistance against armed aggression from any country controlled by international Communism.

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Doctrine Unilateral

The Doctrine was unilateral, Mr. Ben-Gurion explained. Congress authorized the President, under certain conditions, to give military aid, authorized but not obligated. What the exchange of statements between the U.S. and Israel meant was less isolation for Israel. One Soviet statesman had expressed his certainty that Mr. Richards would not visit Israel for then no Arab State would accept the Doctrine. But public opinion in the U.S. apparently had made it impossible for Israel to be bypassed. The practical importance of the Doctrine lay not so much in what would happen if it was broken out but in the probability that it would prevent aggression. An Israel position would have been much worse if she had been left out, which would have proclaimed to the world, and especially to Russia and the Arabs, that the U.S. was not interested in her fate. Even though there was no guarantee that the U.S. would come to our aid in any given situation, and even though the President's power was limited, Israel's security position had been strengthened by the Doctrine, he said, and we had not been entirely abandoned.

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The Bank Leumi Le-Israel Trust Company Ltd.

Dr. Aharon Barth
Deeply Mourns
The Passing Away Of
Its Founder
And Chairman of the Board of Directors

Dr. Aharon Barth
זכרנו בברכה

We deeply mourn with the entire Yishuv the passing away of

Dr. A. Barth

Dr. A. Barth

Dr. A. Barth

Dr. A. Barth

Dr. A. Barth

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy, with fresh westerly winds.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Zion	25	25	25	25
Tiberias	25	25	25	25
Haifa Port	25	25	25	25
Natanya	25	25	25	25
Tel Aviv Kirya	25	25	25	25
Tel Aviv Port	25	25	25	25
Lydda Airport	25	25	25	25
Jerusalem	25	25	25	25
Beersheva	25	25	25	25
Sidon	25	25	25	25
Bilat	25	25	25	25

*A) Humidity at 1 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum temp. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Dr. W. W. Brickman, Professor of Education at New York University, on a mission to collect material for a thesis on education in Israel to be published by the U.S. Department of Education.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Aryeh Newman, of the Agency Department for Torah Education, to England.

A JERUSALEM sausage factory was fined IL30 yesterday by the Jerusalem Magistrate for selling a sausage containing a fly, a mosquito and parts of other insects. (Hiss)

A 14-YEAR-OLD boy, who has a "rich" criminal past, was yesterday ordered detained by the Jerusalem Magistrate pending his appearance before the Juvenile Court Judge. The boy, who already was found guilty of 11 offences, recently confessed to another five. Last week he stole IL200 from his grandfather.

A REQUEST of \$10,000 has been left to Tel Aviv Municipal institutions by the late Lora Levinger of the U.S. The Municipality is to erect a memorial to her in one of the institutions.

MR. HAIM RADAI, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Labour, has left for Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference, and Mr. Haim Vardi, as reported.

THE DRAFT Petah Tikva Municipal budget for 1957/8, with an expected income of IL2.2m. and expenditure of IL2.2m. was submitted to the Council on Sunday by Mayor Pinhas Rashish.

THE PROGRESSIVE Party Headquarters moved on Sunday into their newly built four-storey building at the corner of King George St. and Sderot Ben Zion. The new premises include a cinema, not yet opened, which will be called Sinal.

UNEMPLOYMENT figures for the week ending May 24 showed a drop of 1,510 to 11,188 according to the Ministry of Labour yesterday. The workless included 9,568 unskilled labourers. Women comprised 2,334 of the total.

Uriel Nissel

Jerusalem

will be married on Tuesday, June 11, 1957, at 6 p.m., at Kibbutz Goren (Upper Galilee).

Relatives and friends are cordially invited.

Buses will leave at 2 p.m. from the Haifa Central Railway Station.

State Controller Points
Laxity in Local Finances

By DAN BAVLY, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Irregular work methods, laxity in bookkeeping and cash registrations occur far too often in the Municipal and Village Councils audited by the State Controller, according to the report presented to the Knesset yesterday.

The 277 page report dealing with the 1955/56 fiscal year, is for the first time printed separately from the annual Government report. A third report on Government Corporations is expected to be presented to the Knesset towards the end of next week.

The report is divided in two, the first section giving a general description of the accounts and administration of the Councils, while the second dwells on the particular problems of 28 Councils which were more closely scrutinized. Only one of these is a Municipality, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, while the majority are councils composed of several villages.

The total of 136 Councils had an income of IL10.8m. and an expenditure of IL10.8m. during the 1955/56 fiscal year. The IL5.2m. deficit was distributed among 102 Councils.

Tel Aviv Big Debtor
Tel Aviv is the largest debtor, showing IL3.2m. followed by Jerusalem with IL2.5m. and Haifa with IL2.5m. Even small towns like Herzliya and Kfar Saba show deficits of IL400,000 and IL200,000 respectively. Data of all councils reach IL25m. Government aid to the local councils varies considerably. It is highest among the municipalities, in Jerusalem amounting to 15 per cent of the budget, while Tel Aviv and Haifa are assisted with just over five per cent of the total expenses.

One of the main problems of the Councils seemed to be their inability to collect the taxes due to them under the law. Almost 80 per cent of Tel Aviv and Haifa had a delay in payments of 90 per cent of the population. Tel Aviv and Haifa lead in the tax and services burden, demanding an average of somewhat over IL54 per capita. Petah Tikva is next with IL57, Jerusalem tax demands are at a comparative low, IL25 per capita, while country councils usually demand less than IL15 per capita. According to the report approximately 80,000 children are studying in class rooms unfit to be schools. This situation is becoming even worse with the new immigration, and there is no sign of the burden diminishing.

Too Many Officials
The number of municipal officials is one of the heaviest burdens on budgets. On the average there are seven municipal employees to 1,000 citizens, but in the larger Municipalities there may be approximately 12 officials per 1,000. Regarding bookkeeping and cash procedure, there are

Chana Gottlieb

Haifa

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On Friday, June 7, the first anniversary of the death of our beloved

Dr. Abraham Nissan

Israel Minister to the Scandinavian countries

we will visit his grave at the Sanhedria Cemetery, Jerusalem, and unveil the tombstone at 11 a.m.

The Bereaved Family

We deeply mourn the sudden passing away of

Dr. Aharon Barth

General Manager of Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M.

and wish to express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and to the management and staff of the Bank.

Joint Pipe Imports Ltd.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

mourns the death of

Dr. Aharon Barth

a former member of its Board of Governors and of its Executive Council.

Deepest condolences to the bereaved family, and to the management and staff of Bank Leumi on the passing away of

Dr. Aharon Barth

Director General of Bank Leumi Le-Israel Ltd.

The Management of the Ata Textile Company Ltd.

June 5, 1957.

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Shavuot Festival
Begins Tonight

Jerusalem Post Staff

Fragrant branches will be distributed to representatives of synagogues on Mt. Zion this morning, on the eve of the Shavuot festival. School children begin a three-day Shavuot holiday today.

All night services will be held at King David's Tomb on Mt. Zion tonight when the "Tikun LeShavuot" prayers will be chanted on the occasion of the Feast of the Giving of the Law and the First Fruits.

Today and Thursday, a post office will be open on the occasion of the Shavuot festival. The post office will be open on the occasion of the Shavuot festival.

Thousands of school children marched joyfully along Jaffa's King George Boulevard yesterday afternoon in irregular crocodile formation, to take part in the children's Shavuot pageant at the Ha-poel festival ground. The pageant, which was organized by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality, was accompanied by the school children's band.

Mr. M. Ichilov, Deputy Mayor of Tel Aviv, said he hoped that this pageant, which was the first festival of its kind in Jaffa, would become a regular annual event.

Hop Habiburin was observed by a large scale celebration arranged by the Haifa Municipality yesterday. In Nahariya, some 700 kindergarten youngsters dressed in white, paraded to the centre of town and marked the occasion with song, dance and music.

In Safad, children marched, danced and sang through the main streets of the city, carrying flags and banners of the Jewish Agency, the Haifa Municipality, and other organizations. They gathered at Beit Basel for a dramatic performance and a refreshment.

Einstein School

At Ben Shimon

RAMAT, Monday. The Albert Einstein Agricultural School and Rural Centre was opened today at the Ben Shimon Youth Village in the presence of a distinguished gathering of invited guests which included Mr. Moshe Kol, Head of the Youth Aliya Department of the Jewish Agency, the Ramat-Lydda District Commissioner and educationalists and public dignitaries.

Dr. Siegfried Lehmann, Director of Ben Shimon, paid a tribute to the assistance given by the Child Welfare Fund in building the new school.

Shimon Cement

Loaded for E. Africa

ELLAT, Monday. A last minute decision today brought the Caterina Madre up to the jetty of Ellat Port to be loaded with 900 tons of Shimon cement for Massawa.

The Ula Danilisen unloaded a cargo of timber and steel onto barges and will return to the jetty when the Caterina Madre leaves, in order to take on 650 tons of Shimon cement for Massawa.

This new order for Shimon cement which is intended for large building projects in Eritrea is the result of a recent visit to Eritrea by the Sales Director of Shimon, Mr. B. Karlin.

Committee of Vulcan

Workers Resigns

HAIFA, Monday. The Vulcan Foundries Workers Committee today resigned, after a general meeting of the workers rejected its recommendation to accept the findings of a special Histadrut commission — the second in the last year to abort automatic premiums at the plant.

The workers want their tax-free premiums back. Earlier this year they even struck for them, over the veto of the Labour Council.

OPERATION SILENCE

TEL AVIV, Monday. "Operation Silence," organized by the Tel Aviv Council for the Prevention of Noise, began this week.

Wednesday night, a talk will be given over Kol Yisrael by Mr. M. Goldstein, Chairman of the "Operation Silence" Public Committee, to be followed by a programme with the operation as its theme.

Prosecution in Kasim Trial
Winding Up Next Week

By MACABEE KASIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The prosecution in the Kasim trial is scheduled to wind up its case next week and the defence will begin calling its witnesses on June 17, it was announced yesterday at the Military Tribunal trying 11

wounded his men. But they did not answer and I knew they were dead."

The witness then described his escape and hospitalization. In reply to questions, he said that he had never talked to anyone about his experiences since he did not want them repeated and thus "engraved in my mind."

Salah Ahmed Samir, said that on October 29 his truck had been requisitioned by the Army to drive soldiers to the south. The truck was released that evening and he returned to Kfar Kasim and found bodies lying at the entrance of the village. Among them were those of his 12-year-old daughter, his 20-year-old nephew (his sister's son), and other relatives. He began to lead the body of his nephew on his truck when he saw an army truck approaching. He was told to go home.

He said why he had wanted to take away the body of his nephew and not of his daughter. He answered that "my nephew was a boy in the prime of life, while my daughter was only a little girl."

One of the villagers, Ismail Ismail, 32, who was on the list of witnesses to be called to testify in the Kasim trial, said he had seen a truck accident near Kfar Kasim.

The trial continues on Monday.

EMBEZZLES \$2,500 FROM KUPAT HOLIM

HAIFA, Monday. Frida Mecklenburg of Kfar Atna, was charged with embezzling \$2,500 from the Kupat Holim branch, where she is employed, and released on IL500 bail by the Magistrate Court today.

She allegedly kept the money paid by Kupat Holim members for various services, during the past year. The prosecution stated that she had had an 18-month-old child, and had admitted the theft.

"I talked to David," she said, "and he told me to take the money and I went to my brother and he said to take it."

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French Zionist Leader Reports

By Maurice Carr

ALIYA from RUSSIA

PARIS.—The Jewish population of the Soviet Union is probably well in excess of the usual estimated figure of 2,000,000, according to on-the-spot information obtained by Maitre Andre Blumel, President of the French Zionist Federation, during a three-week tour of Russia. The statistics he was given in the principal cities which he visited were: Moscow—500,000 Jews; Leningrad—250,000; Odessa—180,000; and Kiev—150,000.

Maitre Blumel told a press conference here that Soviet Jewry today—what the morning might bring, he would not care to predict—has no longer to fear the physical well-being. "That," he added, "was not the case during the years 1948-1952, preceding Stalin's death, when the Jews were threatened with possible total extermination or deportation."

The Soviet regime has since been liberalized "to a degree that takes the unexpected Western visitor by surprise." The process of liberalization has had its ups and downs—the greatest progress was achieved under the rule of Malenkov—but there has been no reversion to Stalinist terror. It is generally admitted in Moscow, by American newspapermen among others, that 70 per cent of the forced labour camps have already been abolished. The police no longer have the power to impose prison sentences without a trial.

The Soviet authorities, said Maitre Blumel, make no bones about the crimes committed in the past against the Jewish writers, artists and intellectuals who were interned or "liquidated," and are indeed proud of their conduct. "What other country," he demanded, "would be ready to own up to such grave errors?" However, they remain evasive when questioned about the Jewish culture in Russia.

Soviet officialdom claims that assimilation is widespread and that few Jews are interested in Judaism. Maitre Blumel found, however, that large numbers of Jews still speak Yiddish, and many of them also know Hebrew. Several rabbis claimed that if Hebrew classes could be started, there would be no shortage of qualified teachers. There has been an incontestable marked revival of interest in Jewish culture during the last few years in Russia, but the Jews are deprived of media of self-expression in the form of newspapers, books, theatres, and schools are lacking.

Maitre Blumel ascertained that anti-Semitism, although officially banned, still exists in the Soviet Union, 40 years after the downfall of Czarism, and is particularly strong in the Ukraine. Taints of anti-Semitism have moreover been brought back from Rumania, Hungary and Poland by Red Army men who have lately been stationed in those countries.

While Jews are marked down in their identity cards or passports as being of "Jewish nationality," they are not accorded the privileges accorded to all other nationalities in the U.S.S.R., each of which has the right to elect its own representatives to the Supreme Soviet.

Maitre Blumel was handed an impressive list of Jews who are present in high posts in the government, civil service and armed forces. It was pointed out to him, however, that under the present mental decentralization scheme now launched by Khrushchev, many Jews in the various positions will find themselves ousted, not because they have been in the line of the general reforms, but because they are not in the line of the general reforms.

It is perhaps significant, remarked Maitre Blumel, that while the Jews in proportion to their numbers have produced more "Heroes of the Soviet Union" than any other people, their Jewishness is not specified in the lists of Heroes recently published in Moscow. There are no longer any Jews on the editorial staffs of the leading Soviet dailies "Pravda" and "Izvestia," which were at one time virtually run by Jews, with rare exceptions.

Maitre Blumel had long discussions with Communist Party theoreticians to whom he submitted the thesis that there is no intrinsic ideological clash between Communism and Zionism, or between the Soviet Union and the State of Israel, especially since Moscow had contributed in the United Nations to the establishment of an independent Jewish State. His arguments, however, were refuted with the assertion that "objectively" Israel belonged to the American bloc, which is hostile to the Soviet Union.

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He also came up against a blank wall when he pleaded for freedom for Jews in emigration. Incidentally, he learned that Soviet policemen on duty outside the Israel Embassy in Moscow "discourage" Soviet citizens from entering. After a lengthy talk with Mr. Seitzoff, director of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Maitre Blumel came away with the conviction that Russian ideology is adapted to suit the political needs of the moment rather than the other way round.

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Middle East, the Great Powers should cease their rivalries in the area and should endeavour to promote a modus vivendi between Israel and the Arab countries at a round-table conference or by helping to bring about direct negotiations between Arabs and Jews. To this proposal, which is pretty much in line with official Soviet policy, he was met by a cold, official refusal. "But that is precisely what we want," said Seitzoff, "and we will not give up."

The prospects of Jewish emigration from Russia are, although a spectacular turnaround in Soviet policy always remains possible—and world Jewish intervention in this respect can scarcely be expected to achieve results.

"Suppose, for argument's sake, that Khrushchev is one day asked to visit Washington—such an invitation would undoubtedly be accepted with alacrity. But, for argument's sake, that President Eisenhower is willing to make a plea for unhindered Jewish immigration, Khrushchev will not comply, for the Soviet Union is terribly anxious to improve its relations with America," said Maitre Blumel. "But that is precisely what we want," said Seitzoff, "and we will not give up."

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Harvest.

Photo by Braun

Kibbutzniks Learn Art of Square Pegs in Square Holes

By Gerd Luft

THE job of the Sadran Avoda, the kibbutz committees or at the general meeting. People who feel that they do not fit in will clear out sooner or later; but the kibbutz are desperately interested in keeping the people, and like to admit. The penalty of expulsion is thus hardly a weapon, but material incentives are lacking. While private enterprise or Histradrut undertakings promise higher pay, and social standing for better training and greater exertion, the man who works better in a kibbutz does not get better housing or better clothes or a longer vacation. He will only proceed to a more responsible job and, by degrees, enter the invisible inner ring of the people who actually run the farm, although they have neither titles nor better living conditions. For those who are sufficiently indoctrinated with the ideal of communal material equality and who find satisfaction with the power which goes with the central jobs, this is often enough. Others who lose their belief in the ideal feel let by personal restrictions or do not see enough scope for personal initiative, clear out.

The Sadran Avoda who knows his kibbutz and its varying needs is able to plan ahead and does almost the same thing as the progressive personnel manager in a modern plant: one of his aims is to keep grievances from growing to unmanageable proportions and from having to have recourse to the stick of repression.

When he comes home from a course, the Sadran Avoda has, in addition, gained new ideas about productivity. He has learned that costly mechanical equipment will only pay if it is utilized as fully as possible. He studies production norms and wonders whether it would not be possible to devise some sort of premium for kibbutzniks. He knows, of course, that this is in conflict with the policy of complete equality but he ponders about possibilities of non-material premiums. He may, in fact, be required to translate concepts evolved in a capitalist society, which aims at higher production by paying more for better performance into those of a society that knows no material differences.

Ideologically, this translation is not too difficult. It is a matter of raising production and consumption to a higher standard of living for all; the kibbutz is a community with a common goal, a common purpose, a common life.

At the national kibbutz federations, whose various departments deal on a national scale with planning for the collective farms, there is even more scope for initiative. These departments, staffed with people who have made their way to leadership, first on a local and then on a national scale, see the needs of the kibbutz movement as a whole and appreciate the inadequacies of the progress that it has made so far.

The national federations understand that a *Merkaz* (center), who can be roughly identified with a farm manager, cannot keep up with the complicated business of running a big enterprise after a course of seven or eight months. They are working out more thorough and comprehensive training for managers as well as for technicians who grow ever more numerous in the kibbutz with the increasing use of machinery, for experts who will be able to weigh irrigation plans, building projects, or the best ways to set up services for adults and children, for kibbutz scientists now doing advanced work in co-operation with the University's Agricultural School at Rehovot and enjoying laboratory facilities at the Weizmann Institute. It goes without saying that all three national kibbutz federations co-operate on those ambitious projects as well as on new ones that are yet to take shape.

Nahal Service
THE expansion of higher training for kibbutzniks makes one wonder why such training must remain outside the general educational system of the nation and why the youth movements discourage their members from going on from secondary school to institutions of higher learning, driving them instead to Nahal groups. Within Nahal they spend part of their Army service on one of the kibbutzim, there to relieve the settlement's chronic manpower shortage and become agricultural laborers. Although it is a younger kibbutz that they happen to join they will find themselves doing more responsible work fairly soon.

If they have the opportunity and are subjected to some pressure from their parents, a number of these young people feel for a couple of years that this sort of work will not satisfy them in the long run. There follows a period of crisis after which they decide to study after all. And it is significant that few of them then turn to agriculture as a profession, with the aim of returning to their kibbutz later and putting their knowledge at its disposal. Even if they do study agronomy, they will later become farm managers; or instructors, who are always scarce; or of work in research, which has a strong appeal and gives much scope in a country that is still groping for new methods and new crops.

It seems, therefore, a waste of time and manpower to draw young people into the kibbutzim only to have an increasing proportion leave after some years for other studies, with the recurring crisis which this entails. Some kibbutz leaders will answer this point by admitting that they are making sure of keeping up the strength of the collective only through the youth movements, which draw these young people to the kibbutz at an early age. They will stubbornly call members who leave "careerists." And although all are agreed that they have to develop study schemes in order to make the kibbutzim economically viable, they insist that these must be separate from the general ones and adapted closely to the needs of the collective.

The general training system that emerges can thus be roughly sketched as follows: young people get into the kibbutzim by way of the youth movements, Youth Aliya and so on. They work as laborers for some years and then, as a matter of fact, those who show special aptitudes for a given branch will get further education. A girl who promises to be a good cook will go to a nutrition course; another will be sent to learn nursing to the kibbutz movement's teachers' school etc., while a boy who is technically gifted may go first to a short course for tractor drivers and, later on, if he gives proof of special promise, be trained as an all-round technician. People with organizing and managerial gifts will go to special courses, as outlined above, and so on.

If this is done rationally, every gift will be used and encouraged and there should be scope for those who are interested in natural sciences, since these are connected with agriculture, or in the humanities, which will provide teachers, etc. Unless mechanization spreads further, the majority will go on doing the daily manual work, but they will have the prospect of receiving additional training if they show the aptitude, and a steady rise in the general standard of living. Looking back on a development of more than 20 years, kibbutzniks will point with pride to beautiful dining rooms and modern kitchens, to excellently planned children's houses and swimming pools. As for the question whether, strictly speaking, agriculture can finance this standard of living, the same question applies to every branch of economic activity in this country.

Taking people to study courses after several years of actual farm work means that the kibbutz understands the purpose of the theoretical teaching and is thoroughly familiar with the practical framework to which theories are to be adapted. On the other hand, the long interval between basic schooling and later training brings many pupils to school again after they have forgotten much of what they learned at school.

The study weeks that are organized for the adolescents who have just joined a kibbutz are therefore aimed at keeping up theoretical interest and encourage the thirst for knowledge. Often, however, the physical strain during the first year or two is so great that good plans for study or even reading in the evenings are abandoned and never taken up again. What is more, it can often be observed that a number of young people in kibbutzim know little besides the work that they are occupied with and have no interest in general work plan, and are sometimes at a loss to answer such basic questions as: how does the water supply come from the farm and how they are used. General courses on basic agricultural topics and farm planning and management might fill in these gaps. They would likely make labour far more interesting.

Federations Role
A NUMBER of institutions are connected with agricultural and professional training in the kibbutzim, but the main initiative comes from the three national federations of kibbutzniks: the Hahadara, the Hahinukh, and the Hahinukh. These federations, which are connected with the kibbutz movement, have a long history and a wide scope. They are not only responsible for the training of new members, but also for the general improvement of the kibbutz movement. They have a long list of members, who are not only responsible for the training of new members, but also for the general improvement of the kibbutz movement. They have a long list of members, who are not only responsible for the training of new members, but also for the general improvement of the kibbutz movement.

In the field of agriculture, however, the various trends cooperate by sending their members to courses offered regularly by the specialized associations within the Agricultural Centre of the Histadrut—the grain growers' federation, the sheep breeders' society, etc. In addition, these associations represent a social and professional in a kibbutz ground for the members, as on the lookout for improvements and keep in touch with scientific institutions.

The farm courses can do no more than train workers and disseminate the latest technical and scientific achievements. There remain problems of planning the farm as a whole, putting land, water and manpower to best use and organizing work in general. These require an education which

the kibbutz federations are, profitably, and efficiently working at providing. While in principle it is the general assembly of the kibbutz that decides the farm's important questions, daily management and overall planning are carried out by a committee, in which the *mechavim*, who are more or less the farm's managers, occupy the central position. He is elected for a year but remains at his post for many years in a number of settlements, and the kibbutz would not be the same without him. His job requires exceptional organizational ability, managerial inclinations, a flair for dealing with institutions and people, a gift for leadership and a firm grasp of the ability to take decisions as well as a thorough knowledge of the economic structure of a kibbutz and its place in the national economy.

Until fairly recently, there was no place where such a grounding could be given, and even today a number of kibbutzim struggle with the problem of building up a big farm with inexperienced people, and with a *mechavim* who has had no formal training. But about four years ago the Hahadara, the Hahinukh, and the Hahinukh set up regular seven to nine-month courses for farm managers. In Eilat Harod such courses opened as early as 15 years ago or so.

The amount of information that has to be packed into the courses is formidable: soil conditions, fertilizers, plant life, nutrition, genetics, pests and diseases, and then specific information in the various fields of agriculture and husbandry. There follows the study of machinery and equipment, the use of electric power, storage, cooling, transport, etc.; the principle of kibbutz layout and the planning of farm buildings, houses, services, and landscaping; and, lastly, legal aspects of kibbutz organization, insurance, cost-

Blessing of First Fruits

By Alexander Zviely

FIRST fruit rites, common to all Semitic peoples, have a long and interesting history. The belief that the first and choicest fruits of human toil were to be sacrificed to gods can be traced to the earliest days of man's settled existence. Such a belief was based upon an assumption that man only assisted nature in the wonderful act of re-creation. Since the heavenly powers, jealous of their prerogatives, were expected to guard their rights, the first-fruit offering was essentially a *pidyon* (ransom), a redemption paid in fear and anxiety and pain. The cruel Near Eastern customs of sacrificing the first-born are only another wretched consequence of such a philosophy.

In contrast to this surrounding world, it was in joy and confidence that Israel paid his dues. Here, the early Hebrew *Hag HaBikurim* (Ex. 23:16), which later developed into *Hag HaShavuot* (The Feast of the Weeks, Ex. 34:22, Deut. 16:10), or *Yom HaBikurim* (the day of the First Fruits, Num. 28:26), became an experience that was not only functional, but distinctly ethical. The First Fruits were not to be hoarded. They had to be planted in one's own domain. They had to be practically "The First Fruits of the Land." (Bikkurim 1:1) The whole nation, or a hired man, a usurping occupant or a robber, a thief or an extortioner, were not allowed to bring them to the Temple. A long list of Mosaic injunctions reaffirms the oral traditions according to which only the very best fruits were finally chosen for the sacrifice.

Our fathers went up to Jerusalem according to the command, "Arise you and let us go up to Zion unto the Lord our God" (Jer. 31:6). Those who lived close to the Holy City brought fresh fruits and grapes; dried figs and raisins were brought from afar. The offering procession was headed by an ox, his horns overlaid with gold. The flute and the dancing and singing multitudes until they reached the Temple Mount.

From there even the king had to go on foot and to carry his own basket. Inside the Temple *Be'eshit* (the first portion) was burned and the remainder given to priests, Levites and the needy. Every third year farmers were allowed to stay at home and to dedicate the first fruits in their own way of God (II Kings, 1:2); a special provision secured the right of widows and orphans, or all those who needed help or protection, to receive. What spiritual motives made the day a truly joyous occasion? The festival brought to a dramatic climax many inspiring events: the Exodus from Egypt, the wanderings in the desert and the arrival in the Promised Land, the season of the giving of the Law and harvest time. Tradition succeeded in moulding into a singular pattern all the various aspects of these experiences so different in character. The result magnified the true contents of man's physical and spiritual achievement.

The Book of Deuteronomy (26:1-11) expressly connects the Festival with Exodus and quotes a short prayer reciting our people's national history. It recalls the revolt against the Egyptian bondage and Israel's successful resettlement in the land which flowed with milk and honey (plants growing beyond Jordan were not accepted as First Fruits). In a largely similar vein, the Book of Leviticus enjoins that "When you come in the land which I gave you, and shall reap the harvest thereof, then you shall bring a sheaf of the First Fruits of your land to the priest." Thus, First Fruits symbolized national maturity, recalled the change from slavery to freedom, inspired self-confidence. No wonder that, according to Josephus, heavy fighting broke out with the Roman occupation troops during this festival.

The new Israel is not altogether a stranger to these ancient experiences. The heroic days of the Israelite settlement were followed by a painful period of patient adaptation to the country's conditions. To us as to the ancients, each first means another conquest on the long and weary road to national maturity.

MILK—only after struggle and tears...
Why fight with you child over a glass of milk or a dish of ice-cream? If what he really wants is ice-cream, let him have it. You prepare ice-cream from Vita's Ice-cream Mixes; you can make it extra thick and highly nutritious by adding fresh milk, cream or eggs.

It is an open question whether the present curriculum provides the final answer to the requirements of the kibbutz movement. The efficiency of the training is not only necessary, but sure to give excellent results. For the interest of the kibbutz is very great, they work very hard and all of them have already spent years, sometimes many years, in practical farm work and understand that the theoretical studies are intended for grounding in general knowledge; others have forgotten everything learned at school. But the courses of the courses are convinced that they are not only necessary, but sure to give excellent results. For the interest of the kibbutz is very great, they work very hard and all of them have already spent years, sometimes many years, in practical farm work and understand that the theoretical studies are intended for grounding in general knowledge; others have forgotten everything learned at school. 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More Planes Despite Missile Programmes

By Ben Spector Correspondent

The shortage of pilots being developed by the Royal Air Force in the past year when business is expanding and more faster aircraft are becoming available, has been aggravated as far as British airline operators are concerned by the 6th Amendment to the Air Navigation Regulations. Under it pilots and other members of air-crews may not work more than 16 consecutive hours in any one "duty day" — counting from moment of reporting for duty to the end of the hour of return to billet or hotel. This applies to air lines carrying a crew of two pilots. Where three are carried there must be a proper basis for sleep for the pilot off duty during hours of flight. Moreover, a new minimum rest period of ten hours between duty periods is imposed and anything less counts as part of a 16-hour duty day. Thus a pilot may have a 14-hour period available for duty and be kept three hours on the ground after reporting for duty, through unavoidable delays. This would give him a 17-hour duty day; he would have to cancel his tour of duty or leave the aircraft at a fueling point and a relief pilot made available.

KLM First

On June 3, the Douglas DC-7C began to operate on KLM's North Atlantic route for the first time. This new long-range aircraft can fly non-stop from Amsterdam to New York in

14 hours 40 minutes. Initially, seven services per week will be flown with the DC-7C. In the course of the summer there will be ten flights per week while 14 other flights will also be operated — mainly by Super Constellation — on the same route.

Missile Control

Twenty-five men have been recruited on the ground to replace the one man we took out of the air, a Lockheed missile expert has said. No device small enough to get inside a missile has yet been developed to perform with the capability of the human being. Missiles guided by remote control lose the feel of sticks, the visual impulses and the auditory patterns.

A survey conducted by the New York Times among American defence chiefs concluded that it will be at least five years before missiles are allocated even half the present budget of the U.S. Air Force.

U.S. Bomber Lead

According to NATO information, the Soviets have only one new bomber coming up, the Blomkamp (NATO identification: jargon), rated at Mach 1 plus. The Blomkamp is a fast bomber carrying a crew of two. Its performance characteristics are not known.

Russia apparently has nothing new in heavy bombers. The two top Soviet "heavies" remain the well-publicized Blom and the Bear. Both are rated at nearly 1,000 km. per hour with a range in excess of 11,000 kilometres.

In contrast, the U.S. is putting into production the B-36 Hustler, capable of speeds from 1,200 to 1,400 km. per hour. The USAF is also getting an improved version of the B-52, its present over-1,000 km. per hour bomber. The face-lifted B-52 will be greatly increased range over the current model, rated at having range "in excess of 10,000 kilometres."

Russian Missiles

Information indicates that Russia's maximum present missile range is 1,200 kilometres. This is contradicted by other data, however, putting the maximum at 2,000 km. but the consensus is that the U.S. is well in the lead.

Speculation that the Russians are cutting aircraft development has been spurred by these factors:

1. Soviet missile launching ramps are being engaged in a series of tests in Siberia.

2. The Khrushchev's verbal threats against NATO members and suspected sympathizers are being matched by the development of missile launchers.

These further obvious facts are added to support speculation about all-out Soviet concentration on missiles: Britain's drastic defence re-orientation in which nuclear weapons will replace conventional arms; notably manned aircraft; and Russia's doubled ability to pursue, simultaneously, a build-up for both nuclear and conventional warfare.

NATO's latest Russian air intelligence round-up supports the recent statement of U.S. Defence Secretary Charles E. Wilson, who said that "more conservative intelligence estimates of Russian heavy bomber strength had influenced the cutback in U.S. bomber production."

New U.S.S.R. Fighters

The Soviets are continuing fighter plane development, although it is not known whether the five experimental Russian fighters

based on intelligence reports are residual to an old programme or part of continuing development. The hottest apparent to be the Mig-21, an interceptor rated at 2,000 km. per hour. Even in the fighter field, however, the Russians are lagging behind the U.S., which has three superior fighters going into service.

Lockheed Record

Lockheed has announced that deliveries this year of commercial airliners will total 120,000, the highest in the history of the company. The previous record, set in 1955, amounted to just under 112,000. Super Constellation and the new long-range 1400 Starliners make up the bulk of commercial orders to be filled in 1967. Large-scale deliveries of super-jets, the P-104 Starfighters to the Air Force and T-47C Starjet trainers are also scheduled.

Sales of Lockheed's Missile System Division were nearly 40 per cent above those of last year.

Brazilian International Airlines (Gale S.A.) last ordered from 104th Super Constellation worth \$10m. from Lockheed.

Jet Record

A U.S. Air Force six-jet medium supersonic jet, flown nearly a million kilometres without a major engine overhaul. This is equivalent to a round-trip to the moon, a slight improvement on the one-third times around the earth. This is a new record of jet-engine durability. It is also a record for any type of aircraft engine. The plane which accomplished the feat is a 1,000 k.p.h. Boeing B-47 of the U.S. Strategic Air Command, which is able to whip from Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio, to England nonstop in a little over six hours. It is also capable of delivering an atomic bomb virtually to any spot in the world with mid-air refuelling.

Viscount Sales

Vickers Armstrongs has announced the sale of eight more Viscount V580 Turbo-Prop airliners — five to the Brazilian VASP Airline and three to Eagle Aviation Ltd. of London. With this sale, Vickers has taken an option on 13 more Viscount Turboprops, TCA now owns 51 Viscounts, of which 29 are in operation, with the rest due to be delivered during the coming year. The option brings the current total of Viscounts sold to the dollar market to 147, with a dollar value of some 182m. Among the 33 airlines of 29 different countries which have already bought Viscounts and the 15 that have already taken delivery is KLM, which is about to introduce on its European service the first of the nine Viscount 800's that it has bought.

Mammoth Carrier

The largest, greatest weight-carrying airplane ever designed has been ordered by the U.S. Air Force. Called the C-133, the new aerial behemoth will be able to carry twice as much cargo as any transport plane ever built anywhere in the world. Its cavernous fuselage will carry loads equal to the weight of 120 passengers weighing 175 lbs. each. This is comparable to the weight of a six-jet, 1,000 k.p.h. B-47 stratofortress bomber, completely equipped with a wartime load of bombs, ammunition and guns. Powered by four turbo-prop engines rated at 18,000 horsepower each, the Douglas-built transport will fly faster than World War II fighter planes. Cruising speed will be 735 k.p.h. and top speed in excess of 800 k.p.h. The C-133 is a four-engine turboprop aircraft.

The Russian Aeroflot airline has launched a big programme of modernization and expansion with an eye to linking its services to the world air network. Before long it hopes to provide the most popular air service between West Europe and East Asia with new turbo-prop airliners known as the Ural, capable of carrying 84 passengers and 1.5 tons of freight at 550 kilometres an



The U.S. Air Force has announced that an initial contract for the development of a tilt-wing aircraft has been awarded to Hiller Helicopters, Palo Alto, California. The transport aircraft, which will be directed by the Air Research and Development Command. The tilt-wing plane will be propeller-driven and capable of vertical take-off and landing. Having less hovering capability but greater forward speed than helicopters, the test aircraft may provide the model for future transports, capable of vertical take-off and landing (VTOL) and short take-off and landing (STOL). In the centre foreground the X-18 demonstrates its VTOL capability with the wing in the vertical position. In the upper left the X-18's wing is in the transitional phase from the vertical to forward flight, while the upper right shows the plane with its wing in forward flight position.



A strange baby aircraft — developed for military reconnaissance — made its public debut last week at White Waltham, England. It was the ML Utility Mark One — and it has inflatable wings. Not surprisingly, it's been nicknamed "The Flying Mattress." Wings are not puncture-proof, but if punctured they deflate slowly enough to permit a safe landing. Picture top shows the plane in flight; picture bottom shows the wings being pumped up.

hour. Flights from Paris to Peking and Prague are scheduled for this summer, followed by flights to India, Burma and Indonesia, and there are reports of a projected non-stop Peking-New York trip. Meanwhile steps are being taken to improve ground installations and airports along the route and to brighten the passenger aircraft up to Western standards.

U.K. ZIONISTS GET NEW LEAD

By Edwin Samuel

NEARLY everyone in Great Britain is Jewish and Christian — the Israel Embassy. But pro-Israel sentiment alone is insufficient; it is to be channelled by a strong, well-organized movement. When Israel needs support from British political leaders, it is largely the Zionist bodies that procure it. When Israel needs money from Anglo-Jewry — and some £117.5m. are sent each year — it is largely the British Zionist Federation that raises it.

There are of course other bodies — the Israel Embassy, the Jewish Agency and the Jewish Board of Deputies. The Embassy deals with a small selected circle of non-Jews — the Foreign Office, leading politicians of all parties and the editors of the principal papers. But the Embassy has no staff outside London; and M.P.'s are often more susceptible to articles and leaders that appear in their own constituency.

Nor can the Embassy maintain direct contact with every Jewish group in Great Britain. The Ambassador is primarily accredited to the Queen, not to Anglo-Jewry. Nevertheless, he and his staff manage to address the Jewish community in various ways. They are, however, all Israeli citizens; and in discussions with editors, the views of British Jews often carry greater weight.

Hence the importance of the Jewish Board of Deputies, which represents the Jewish community of Great Britain. It plays a great part in enlightening the non-Jewish population, once the Deputies understand what are Israel's real needs. For that, the Board has set up an Eretz Israel Committee, to which regular reports are made by Dr. Levenberg, the Jewish Agency's representative in London. Close liaison is maintained between the Board of Deputies and the Zionist Federation.

Agency Office

The Jewish Agency now maintains only a small office in London, under Dr. Levenberg. It includes an Information Office, an Education Office (Mr. Levi Gertner, whose long-term work is financed jointly with the Zionist Federation) and a school — Mr. Y. Eshel, whose mission is to increase aliyah.

But the bulk of the work of Zionist enlightenment in Great Britain falls on the Zionist Federation. It is the Federation that is the link with all the Zionist Societies throughout the country and with its affiliated bodies, such as the W.Z.O. and the Pioneer. The Federation's work of enlightenment is centralized in its Public Relations Committee, one of the main functions of which is the briefing of Zionist key workers in the House of Commons — at attempts to blackmail British firms into severing commercial connections with Israel. Observers are sent to public meetings organized by Arabs to ask pointed questions: the

For there is no means of political pressure in Great Britain except through public opinion: there is no "Jewish vote" and no "Jewish vote." Hence the importance of the slow but steady conversion of individual non-Jews to active sympathy with Israel which manifests itself in letters to the Press and pressure on M.P.'s: these, in the turn of the tide, become the basis of public opinion.

But the Zionist Federation's Public Relations Committee has other and more subtle methods of approach. It issues its own statements to the Press. It sees that pro-Israel resolutions are passed at Jewish and other Councils. In moments of crisis, it arranges mass meetings to which leading Israeli spokesmen are often brought. It prompts the dispatch of telegrams to public bodies and the raising of questions in the House of Commons, of course, by Mr. Levenberg himself. It maintains direct contact with friendly M.P.'s and encourages them to visit Israel and see the situation with their own eyes.

From time to time the Committee promotes a Parliamentary dinner to hear a confidential report by some important Israeli representative. It maintains constant contact with all ranks of the Press and diplomatic correspondents, leader writers and editors. It initiates frequent letters to the Press on controversial Zionist issues and sees that hostile letters are publicly answered. Lastly, the Committee maintains contact with those centres of informed opinion — the Universities; with those creators of popular opinion in sound radio and television; and with mixed but sympathetic public bodies such as the Anglo-Israel Association; the Council of Christians and Jews, and the Muslim, Jewish and Christian Friendship Society.

Propaganda Countered

The Committee also counters the propaganda of the many Arab Embassies in the British Universities also conduct anti-Israel activities and even issue a monthly bulletin, (Here the Committee can call on Israeli and other Jewish students at the same Universities to carry out counter-propaganda.) The Committee also helps jointly with the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce, to publicize — often through questions in the House of Commons — attempts to blackmail British firms into severing commercial connections with Israel. Observers are sent to public meetings organized by Arabs to ask pointed questions: the

Committee also tries to arrange for a Jewish meeting wherever an Arab meeting has been held. Visual aids such as exhibitions or films are supplied. Copies of printed material are distributed to public libraries.

English Zionism not only has a direct role to play on behalf of Israel; it also helps to keep Anglo-Jewry alive. Zionism in Great Britain is sixty years old and now plays a prominent part in all communal activities. Contributing money for the Jewish community is a narrow objective; but it provides a modern counterpart of the ancient identification of the Diaspora with the Temple through communal self-taxation.

Banquets are used as an opportunity to invite the local M.P.'s, the local representatives of the Jewish community and the Lord Mayor of the City and the Chancellor of the local University, thereby cementing relations between the local Jewish community and its neighbours.

Two Attractions

There is little feeling of dual loyalty among Zionists in Great Britain. Rather, it is regarded as the supplementation of two divergent attractions — settled life in Britain and Jewish life in Israel. This divergence is bridged by Zionist activity in Britain itself. More and more Zionists are beginning to realize that Zionism makes more demands on them than mere pro-Israel sentiment, which can be satisfied by participation in an occasional meeting or by a cheque.

The possibilities for more active participation, however, are limited, especially as regards aliyah. Jews in Britain do not have to face, at present, the political and economic compulsions that they unashamedly experience in Russia before World War I, later in Poland and Germany and now behind the Iron Curtain and in North Africa.

The emphasis today is on the more fundamental aspects of Zionism: the development of Jewish consciousness. The old-fashioned leader is dead, while the Sunday religious classes, founded by many synagogues, have too narrow a curriculum. The answer is the Jewish Day School.

There have been Jewish day schools in Great Britain for the past 40 years; but they have been in the hands of the Orthodox. Now, the Zionist Federation has taken over one of these schools and converted it to a general Jewish school and three more are in the process of being founded.

Receptions for thousands of persons and elaborate six-course luncheons for V.I.P.s followed each other in rapid succession that three waiters had nervous breakdowns. The Herzl is solidly booked throughout the summer months and its passengers will doubt benefit from more relaxed conditions among the crew, who worked between 14 to 16 hours a day to get the ship off to a good start last month.

A comparatively small ship as luxury liner (10,000 tons) the Herzl is a graceful, buoyant vessel. She sails sweetly and easily. Her decks and public rooms are spacious and if the tourist-class accommodation does not allow for extensive wardrobes, it is comfortable and pleasant.

Controversial Murals

The decorations in the Herzl's lounges and dining hall aroused some controversy among the "first voyagers." As in all discussions of modern art, opinions tended violently for or against the abstract designs covering the lounge walls. General approval was accorded only the sea murals of Jean David and Reginald Weston in "Hafsa Hall" and Louise Schatz's decorations in the children's room. There was some debate as to whether the colour scheme in Altnesland Hall — where the upholstery is purple, black and white and the curtains surrounding the room are chartreuse — could be of any benefit to a passenger suffering from the motion sickness. In short, while all agreed that the lady's bone structure was noble, there was some disagreement about her makeup.

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Three of these schools are in London: the fourth is in Leeds (called after Fred Lasker). There are 500 children altogether in these four schools; but this is only a beginning and the number is to reach 12 by 1969. The League Board of Jewish Religious Education with whom the Federation is working in close co-operation recently commenced the building of Jewish secondary schools for 500 children.

The Zionist Federation schools are not state-aided, and the Federation is also complete control over their curriculum and the appointment of the teachers. In addition to its own schools the Federation is also assisting the privately-owned Carmel College, situated between London and Oxford, by providing bursaries and scholarships for Jewish students.

The Federation's day school movement in Great Britain has met with much opposition from within the Jewish community. On one wing are the assimilationists who oppose the Jewish day school because they fear that it will perpetuate segregation. On the other, the Agudat Yisrael who object to the mixture of secular and religious subjects. They would like to revert to the previous situation where Jewish education in Britain was a monopoly of the religious organizations.

Combined Education

The proposed curriculum of the day schools is an amalgam of secular education (such as every Jewish and non-Jewish child gets through the State Schools) with Jewish religious instruction of a type and up to a standard that satisfies the Chief Rabbi. This curriculum is oriented towards Israel and includes instruction in modern Hebrew as a living language.

These schools can thus be used by the children of Zionists who are in the Diaspora, as well as by the children of Israelis temporarily living in Great Britain. They serve a dual role: on one hand they help the children to keep alive the Jewish identity and on the other hand they help to keep alive the Anglo-Jewish community by developing a Jewish consciousness in each new generation.

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Direct to Amsterdam

Death of a Jewish Quarter

By Henriette Boss

THE exhibition "The Amsterdam Jewish Quarter, Past, Present and Future," which opened in Amsterdam on the eve of Dutch National Remembrance Day on May 4, depicts with sincere reverence this formerly preponderantly Jewish district around the Joden (Jews') Breestraat, the Jonas Daniel Meyer Square and the Waterloo Square, where Jewish life pulsed for nearly two centuries. Today, it is little more than a cavernous, empty shell and even this shell will soon be nothing but a memory. Except for a few historical monuments, such as the Portuguese and the two ancient Ashkenazic synagogues and the Rembrandt House, everything that remains of the old quarter will be pulled down to make room for a large traffic artery and for a new Municipal Building, which for that matter, has been for 30 years.

350 Years

It was therefore a good idea of the Amsterdam Municipality to illustrate, by means of reproductions, photographs, official documents, etc., the history of this characteristic neighbourhood, over the past 350 years, with special emphasis on the last decades before the first Dutch World War (one of the organizers was Mr. Isaac Prins, now a resident of Jerusalem) was "The Disappear-

ing Amsterdam Jewish Quarter, for large numbers of the former residents were moving to better, newly-built districts. This trend had set in in the 1870's after the boom "Capitulation" that followed the discovery of the South African diamond mines, for the large Jewish diamond workers in the twenties, moreover, the worst slums were demolished in the interest of hygiene, and its inhabitants transferred to modern new neighbourhoods, notably the "Transvaal" district.

Abject Poverty

Around the mistaken idea that most of Amsterdam's Jews were rich or at least well-to-do often prevails. Nothing is farther from the truth. The vast majority, at least into the 19th century, lived in abject poverty and in conditions of the most terrible overcrowding. In the 17th and 18th century the Jews were excluded from the guilds and could therefore engage only in a few trades such as as shoemakers and scrap iron, on which they were barely able to make a living. Only a small number of wealthy Sephardi and a few Ashkenazic families could amass wealth and a standing in the non-Jewish world, and even with the friendship of princes, by engaging in colonial trade, notably in the West Indies. But in the 19th century, for instance, the large majority of the Amsterdam Jews seem to have had to live on relief. Until the end of the 19th century, Amsterdam Jews also had practically no contact with their non-Jewish fellow-citizens and lived in a small world of their own.

Sephardi Jews, the exhibition reminds us, started to arrive in Amsterdam about the year 1600. By the year 1630, when the first Ashkenazic began to immigrate, the Sephardis numbered some 800 families, and had three synagogues which in 1630 combined into one congregation; the famous Portuguese Syna-

gogue was not built until 1675. The first Ashkenazic synagogue was constructed in 1639; the Amsterdam non-Jewish architect Daniel Stalder built the house "Capitulation" which was in use until the war, 1971.

Relatively few documents relating to the earlier periods are shown. The large majority of the Amsterdam Jews have perished and so has much of the material relating to their history in private collections and communal archives. Fortunately, material was so abundant for a later period that it gives a good idea of the quarter in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Many of the well-known types are illustrated: the street vendors of "hot chocolate," hoked walnuts, and above all fish (in Amsterdam as elsewhere, Jews were very fond of fish). There is the famous Sunday morning market at "Oudeburg" (largely visited by non-Jews), there is the "King of Market Vendors" and the well-known "schmorrers" in front of the Great Synagogue whenever a marriage was celebrated there. There are the inmates of the Jewish Old Age Home and the Jewish Orphanage, in their respective quaint "uniforms," which were not abolished until the 1920's, I believe, or even later. There are typical street scenes such as the public burning of books on Passover Eve, and a typical Jewish funeral procession.

Loyalty to Orange

One section is devoted to the community's links with the House of Orange — to which the Jews of Holland have always shown great loyalty, standing by its side during the French Revolution. There are many programmes of synagogue services on various festive occasions in the life of the Royal family, as well as photographs of visits by its members to the Jewish quarter.

As a contrast, another section deals entirely with the diamond trade, in which a large number of Amsterdam Jews were engaged, and with the history of the General Diamond Workers' Trade Union. Established by the late Henri Polak in 1894, it was the prototype of all trade unions in Holland.

There is an interesting section devoted to the First World War, showing special ration cards with which Jews could receive kosher food-stuffs. There was even a ration card for matzot.

The Second World War ended everything. As the outer parts of the Jewish quarter were not entirely Jewish, they were not put up by the Germans, but canalised street labels with names of such Jews as Jonas Daniel Meyer, the famous early 19th century Dutch-Jewish jurist, were removed. At a later stage, the bridge giving ac-



A contemporary engraving by B. Picart of the dedication of the Portuguese synagogue in Amsterdam in 1721.

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cess to the Jewish quarter was pulled up, so that it became inaccessible for all except the Germans who carried out razias there — a practice to which, for that matter, they later resorted in other districts where Jews were close contacts with Labour M.P.'s.

From the second half of 1940 until the end of the war, not a single Jew was left in the Jewish quarter. During the "hunger winter" of 1944-5, when all the houses stood empty, the non-Jewish population, in search of fuel (coal was no longer available, due to the railway workers' strike), broke into them and took away all the timber on which they could lay hands, so that many houses later collapsed.

One photograph portrays the very first synagogue service after the war, on May 4, 1945, in the Portuguese synagogue, which, as a monument of historical value, had not been touched by the

Germans. A series of photographs by Mr. Boris Kozlov, at present on a visit to Israel to make an Israeli picture book — shows sorely battered Jewish Amsterdam as it was in the first years after the war, and as it still is to a large extent. Two contrasting photographs, for instance, show the "Beit Hamidrah" as it was before the war — a seat of learning and a synagogue — and as it is today — a textile factory.

The next to the last display shows nothing but a few figures. Number 10 Jews in Holland in 1940: 140,000; number of Jews after the war: 21,875. Of these, 18,234 found a hiding place in Holland during the war; 3,636 returned from the concentration camps.

The last display shows a number of pictures from Israel, young men and women, "graciously" of the Amsterdam Jewish quarter, who escaped the holocaust and are now rooted in Israel.

Herzl Is Solidly Booked

By Malka Rabinovitz

FOR the officers and crew of Shoham's new flagship, the tension of the maiden voyage from London to Haifa would not have been very much greater had Mr. Malka's suggestion to negotiate the Suez been followed (see Box).

A second function of the committee is the provision of material for the small but devoted band of Zionist speakers who appear before innumerable local bodies, such as Rotary Clubs and Women's Institutes, and participate in local round tables and semi-

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The next to the last display

FEW U.K. BOOK IMPORTS

Demand Outstrips Supply of Good Soft-Covers

By E. Meyer-Bentov

IN a recent letter to a local friend, one of England's leading economists informed him that his publishers (the famous firm of Macmillan) saw no point in supplying review copies of newspapers in Israel because, owing to currency regulations, there was no prospect for sales.

The writer quoted another expert as saying that it was "a most lamentable thing that a country that reads more books than any other should be entirely cut off from English thought and writing and have their ideas entirely dominated — as far as they are dominated by external nations — by current American literature. The British should be seeking the greatest possible liaison with Israel, but how can that happen if none of their books are ever read?"

So far these voices from England. However, a glance at our bookshops will reveal at once that it is not at all correct to say that no English books or periodicals are available in Israel, not to speak of the substantial quantities supplied to educational and other institutions by their "Friends" in England and estimated at some £15,000 worth for the Hebrew University and National Library alone. The truth is only that there is a marked discrepancy in imports from various countries of origin. According to official figures, the value of commercial imports from the three leading countries (excluding private orders and subscriptions) was in 1956, in U.S. dollars:

United States: 1,345,000
France: 342,000
United Kingdom: 129,000

Imports from the U.S. account, therefore, for no less than 81.3 per cent of the

total of \$1,644,000. France and England lagging far behind, with 11.3 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively. Considering that, until the end of the Mandate in May 1948, the King's English was one of the three official languages of the country, that English precedents are referred to almost daily in our law courts, and that English text books are widely used in schools and institutes of higher learning, it is indeed, at first sight, surprising that imports from the U.K. should have shrunk to such an extent. Apparently, the old rule that trade follows the flag applies in more than one direction.

Generous U.S. Scheme

The explanation of this development is to be found in the special arrangements under the I.M.G. (International Media Guarantee) scheme which provides extremely favourable conditions for imports from America. Under these terms, the importer pays in Israeli currency, at an exchange rate of 1:1.800; the American exporter receives payment in dollars; the retail price is based on the lower dollar rate; and all the Israel pounds paid for these imports remain in Israel.

Thus everybody is happy: the American exporter has found a new market; the Israeli importer does a prosperous business; the country is spared a substantial capital export, and the reader is supplied with an overwhelming amount of books and journals at a lower price than he would pay at the full dollar rate; and all this without one cent's allocation of foreign currency on the part of the Treasury. In the result, imports from America are limited only by the saturation point of the market.

and not, as in the case of other countries, by fiscal and monetary considerations.

France Follows Suit

Conditions for imports from France are not nearly as favourable, but a substantial improvement was obtained when the French Government made large funds available "for cultural purposes," including the import of books and periodicals. Moreover, here too the importer may pay in Israeli currency, though the price calculation is based on the official exchange rate of 1:1.800 to the dollar. Incidentally, the workings of the price mechanism seem to give some explanation. To give an example: for a French illustrated weekly which costs Frs. 25 in Paris, we pay 500 pruta here. The official parity being Frs. 250 to the dollar, the equivalent of Frs. 25 is 143 cents, or 256 pruta. On the basis of this price, the book arrives at a difference of 84 pruta between the official rate and the actual price. Even taking into account import duties and retail profit, it would seem that the local price calculation should be a reduction. This would be all the more desirable in view of the growing demand for French literature.

Sterling Barrier

Monetary factors alone provide the explanation for the drastic drop in imports from England. For here, the importer must pay in sterling and depends, therefore, upon foreign currency allocations by the Treasury. For obvious reasons, one of which is the frightening foreign trade gap, the authorities are reluctant to grant such allocations beyond the vital needs of the country. It should be noted, in addition, that the retail rate of 1:1.800 to the dollar is not likely to boost sales.

The regrettable fact remains that imports from England have reached so low a level that supply cannot nearly satisfy demand. One looks in vain in our bookshops for an adequate display of books by contemporary English authors, including such relative bargains as, for example, Everyman or Penguin Specials. Importers being first of all businessmen, it is understandable that they should prefer bulk orders of American paperbacks which have a ready market, require no cumbersome applications for foreign currency, and offer, besides sound inferior stuff, much excellent value.

The inescapable conclusion is that the initiative must come from England, if the "British Isles" are to be strengthened. It is to be hoped that with the support of the Embassy, the British Council, England's cultural outpost, will persevere in its endeavour to improve on the government's need for some preferential treatment, at least on the lines of the contribution made by France, which, after all, is no more of an economic paradise than England. Publishers, of course, should join in that campaign by advertising their wares in local papers. As Britain's present Prime Minister is not unfamiliar with the book trade, he will, no doubt, be the first to agree that good books are the best goodwill ambassadors, and that stronger cultural links will in the end serve the mutual interests of both countries better than a monetary embargo on one of England's most valuable exports.

PARIS POSTCARDS From DOSH

Public Relations at Home and Abroad: Two Views
Too Many Trumpets,
Too Many Words

By Debra Alon

ALLIED propaganda in World War II succeeded among friends in encouraging and directing resistance to the enemy. As regards the enemy, there was in the end no raw material to feed into the whole tremendous machinery but the hopeless slogan of unconditional surrender. The slogan may have been psychologically necessary for the Allied combatants and the resistance movements, it may have been the right policy, politically and morally, but it didn't and couldn't make Germany surrender a day sooner than they had to.

The lesson that even the best propaganda cannot alter hard facts is valid in peacetime as in war. In Israel (and in other countries) there are always some people who blame diplomatic and political setbacks on faulty propaganda. If the truth is that our propaganda is on the whole very well done, sometimes so well that it almost defies itself — the customer feels uneasy that no cases can be quite so flawless, so utterly reasonable, and wonders where the catch is.

Position Understood

Too good or good enough. Our propaganda has proceeded in making our position thoroughly understood everywhere that free opinion reaches. It probably helped prevent the imposition of sanctions last year. But it only had the time to swing into action because the Israel Defence Forces held the position steadily, and were and still are almost

isolated politically, it is not because of misunderstanding that our propaganda should clear up: it is for reasons of history, geography and economics. It is because of present-day power politics, and because of real clashes of national interest between ourselves and others.

Best Interests

We may of course think that the others are mistaken and do not see where their own best interest lies, and we can legitimately point this out to them in our propaganda. But are we not ourselves singularly unresponsive when told by others that we do not really know what is good for us? Even if on occasion the U.S. Government's actions or omissions are indeed bad policy for the U.S., there still remain fundamental differences of interest between the U.S. and England, say, over Suez, or between the U.S. and Israel, say, over Suez, which do not stem from propaganda (though of course propaganda exploits them) and which propaganda by itself cannot change. In the long run, in spite of Goebbels and all his heirs, it is the facts that tell and only the facts.

To deduce from all this that we do not need propaganda at all, or that we need not try to improve our propaganda is going too far in the opposite direction. The usual recommendations for improvement — co-ordination of propaganda bodies, planning of propaganda campaigns, speed in meeting new situations, accuracy and consistency of facts, and

figures — all these are excellent and sufficiently hard to carry out. But the hardest of all is the most necessary — to reduce the volume of output.

The more we print the less it is read. We forget that people have been subjected to high-pressure propaganda for years that they are provoked by propaganda from all sides all day long. They are submerged in paper, typed, duplicated, printed, prefabricated. The conscientious and public-spirited take courses to learn to read faster and achieve incredible speeds of 700 to 900 words a minute — but how much of it sticks in their memories? The tougher or if you prefer more sensible develop open and hidden resistance, consign the stuff to the waste paper basket and register one more grudge against the sender.

Allergy to Paper

Jews in general and Zionists in particular have such an inbred faith in the power of words that it is hard for them to realize the increasing thickness of the book that their words have to pierce, the boneheads (as against the eggheads) that hold responsibility and power in this hard and weary world of the mid-20th century. The final demonstration of allergy to paper is President Eisenhower, who is reported to have laid down that there is no problem which cannot be adequately summarized on one side of a typed sheet of foolscap, summarized adequately for decision, for action.

Censuring News

There might be a zealous or hostile newsmen who would not try to file a story he knew would not be passed by censorship and would leave the country to get it out. But how strong are the chances that one such story would be a vital blow to Israel's security? And you can't see the fellow being allowed to shut backwards and forwards smuggling out a series of secrets. Any newsmen would know that one such episode would end his usefulness to his paper in Israel. Distasteful as censoring news stories in it is better than trying to prevent newsmen from getting their stories. And even if many important people find newsmen a vital blow to the fact remains that they can be our best propagandists.

Anti-Schwitzer

The fanatic opponents of schwaizering will ask, contemptuously, "Who wants publicity, anyway? Do public relations people? While we respect the men of action, the answer to them is where we came in — Zion was built by Zionists. — So, public relations officers, let's see what's happening in Heletz! Let those cows talk about their diet! Does Soli Boneh build houses? Take a chance and give the game away, let the chips fall where they may."

Workers' Time

The usual invalid excuse is that the valuable time of workers would be wasted if they could talk freely to journalists. If the President of the United States can talk to the whole world through press conferences, some of our officials could spare an occasional half-hour for correspondents. In any case, journalists generally prefer to look for themselves rather than to talk to busy men. But if this pressure of work is really the reason for the closed lips, the public relations men could at least sit on the spot instead of in the cities.

Daring to Tell the Public

By Philip Giffon

IT is a notorious truism that Israel's public relations during the Sinai campaign fell woefully short of the prowess of her army. Mr. Ben-Gurion assumed full responsibility for this collapse, but the President was being somewhat unfair to himself. Manhandling of propaganda media is not a prerogative of his own, it seems to be part of the philosopher's job to try. The Sinai publicity fiasco was a symptom, not a disease — in fact, war and tension offered excuses which are not generally available.

It is a pity that a country built to such an extent through the magic of this wizard should be so suspicious of that sorcerer, "Zionism." Zionism has become a nasty word, descriptive of any ideal or publicity expression.

I have seen a Heletz worker blench and run away from a fellow-journalist when asked if there was any news from the oilfields. He shouted: "Go away — don't talk to me — you're dangerous — you're a journalist!"

Sacred Cows

I suggested to a man working on cattle pasture schemes that I accompany him to write up his experiments; he finished away, saying: "No, no, contact our public relations officer!" What deadly information, undermining the Department of Agriculture's policy, would the cows have disclosed, without a vigilant P.R.O. to censor their loving to the Press? At Ashdod Yarn a Soli Boneh farmer does not dare to talk about the houses on which he is working — information may be dynamite! So it has to be gleaned through the proper channel, that publicity expert skulking in his remote office and gleaning how to keep his enterprise out of the newspapers.

With this basic belief throughout the country that a journalist is some sort of rattlesnake trying to steal man's little eggs, it is small wonder that a highly-placed officer said about publicity in relation to Heletz: "We would we didn't? Why should we skid about it? The usual way to get news about large undertakings in Israel is by means of the company hand-out. This, of course, is slightly better than useless — most journalists take the hand-out from the Public Relations Officer with a grateful nod, and a quantity of salt. In more modern countries the hand-out is an aid to the journalist's own sense; he sees and asks for himself, although admittedly, like jetting Flak, he seldom waits for the answer.

In America, the objective of the public relations officer is to get his undertaking into the news; if he can interest the journalist, he is prepared to gamble that the publicity will be favourable. In Israel most ventures are in fact so impressive that it is hard to understand the frantic desire to hide them under a mound

tain of red tape. Yet it is considered a major achievement if the people on the spot can write the reporter away without any news at all!

Of course this game of catch-as-catch-can with the Press has some rather disastrous results. By definition the newsmen must provide news; if he cannot get it from the horse's mouth, he picks it up from the nearest goat. Considering the obstacles so ingeniously devised by public relations men, the Press has maintained an astonishingly high standard. But there have been mistakes, which of course double the hatred and horror of newspapers. The most notable sufferer has been Heletz, which incidentally maintains a system of secrecy at its field which would cause eyebrows in the Kremlin to jerk upwards. Of course, the companies do not want unscrupulous journalists to cause panic on the Israeli Stock Exchange, but there can be little doubt that Heletz would have received an infinitely more accurate Press had it allowed reporters to secure freedom of access to the Heletz area. And the Israel Bourse is not so much more sensitive than the New York Stock Exchange.

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Fink's

The first AIR-CONDITIONED Bar and Restaurant in Jerusalem.
13 King George Ave. corner Rehov Hapalim, Tel. 2331.

PENSION Deutsch

HERZLIA-PITUAH TEL 47
New Telephone No. 932247

President Hotel

Jerusalem

Spent your vacation at the President Hotel, Jerusalem's luxurious hotel

★ Private bath, telephone and radio in each room

★ Hotel's swimming pool available for guests.

★ European cuisine — kosher

★ Open at 8 o'clock daily

★ Dinning nightly at the intimate bar of the hotel

— FIRST CLASS SERVICE —

Special rate of IL50 inclusive for 3 days for Israel residents

IL15 for each additional day

PENSION CYMBERG

HERZLIA-ON-SEA

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER: 83/2179

Have you visited the

Tel Aviv Swimming Pool?

Wonderful big swimming pool —

huge restaurants — fresh air, sun and

blue sea water (absolutely clean!)

Temperature 23° C

All this and much more

awaits you so that

you can relax

and enjoy

yourself

from morning to midnight

For advertising inside the swimming pool please contact

ALEF Advertising, Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 2451, Tel. 4944/2454.

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Have you visited the

Kibbutz Growth Outstrips Labour

More lited is taken into account, this relationship appears most startling.

In animal husbandry too the "industrial" lag behinds. Though there is no marked difference in respect of the number of dairy cattle for both types the average is appreciably higher in the farm unit—quality and yields are higher in the collectives. This is a natural result of the fact that the kibbutzim maintain a high standard of commercial sale, while most of the individual farmers have not so far arrived at this level of production. Of the 126 young kibbutzim 117 do not keep dairy cattle at all, but almost 80 have herds of 90-head and more. In the 100 individual farmers, 34 percent possess no dairy cattle and less than 30 per cent

Comparative Figures

Moshavim will have 2,700 head of beef cattle, as against 4,100 in kibbutzim by the end of this year. There will be 26 sheep per family unit in smallholder settlements and 39 in collectives, and the country the respective figures are approximately 30 and 50. No similar data have been published as regards farm machinery, but there is no doubt that here the differences are even greater.

These differences in the pace of agricultural development largely stem from the social and economic

While these differences in the pace of agricultural development, largely stem from the different economic constraints of the two settlement types, financing factors must also have played a part. However, to the extent that investments in collective farms are higher than in individual ones they have been financed not so much by the public investment budgets but by the ploughing back of profits and

other savings, or by borrowed capital from various sources. It is thus that we stumble over the sore problem of kibbutzim debts, which is a new legal tackle for a scale consolidation campaign.

's Trials Ended

is satisfied that he did intend to build the building that stands in Ashdod, and that he did intend to use the machinery which he is using perhaps for cinema purposes. Perhaps the official suspicion is understandable when the Government considers him a head-builder (no names, no pack-trail).

So today the Government is happy: Mr. Zelkine is

happy, and the people who are happy. Even Willie, who ran the 18mm. hit-or-miss cinema during the years of Mr. Zeitlin's tenure, is happy: he has been given the chance to open a grocery shop.

None of these figures include the light cases in which the injured stay away from work for a couple of days without applying to the Institute. Absenteeism from work due to accidents is much heavier in Israel than in most other countries, partly as a result of the readiness of many practitioners to certify even minor medical causes as sufficient for a "rest" or "relaxation" report, according to the Institute's report. In many cases physicians are exposed to an "unfair pressure"

On behalf of the insured. To end these practices, the Institute plans to establish special clinics for dealing with industrial accidents, in particular in urban centers. One of the main reasons for these certificates issued by these clinics would be recognized by the Institute.

Other special causes of the high accident rate were the lack of experience of many new immigrants in handling complicated machinery and behaving in industrial installations, and inadequate road safety. Over 21 per cent of all fatal accidents registered in 1954/55 occurred not at work but on the road, mostly on the way to work.

Mish'ah Gives

Assistance
THE 1967 budget of Mish'an, the Histadrut's Social Welfare Fund, has been set at IL\$197m., compared with IL\$17m. spent in 1966. Of this IL\$7m. will be spent for direct assistance in cash and kind, IL\$125m. for subsidizing the six homes for children and elders maintained by the Fund, and IL\$2m. for loans to unemployed. Overlays make up 9 per cent of the total. The Fund hopes to get IL\$16m. from Histadrut members' fees and IL\$3m. from other sources to help with the repayment of past loans. The deficit, which was IL\$170,000 last year, is expected to rise to IL\$140,000.

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... of content.
... without money not
... in Israel??
Now on sale.
... served with Nasser.
... Big Stick.
... Indeed, but Fame is
... only Pay.
NOW ON SALE

wood from local eucalyptus trees to relieve the severe wood shortage. Mishmarot, looking for an outlet for its manpower on its limited land, bought the shop and its primitive equipment in 1946, and employed 40 men on processing the trees that it cut down for the purpose.

Private capital, foreign and domestic, is now also invested in Taal, which set up two new shops—a modern sawmill and an up-to-date

plywood-making shop in 1950, adding a synthetic glue plant shortly afterward. It is this waterproof glue, with which the plywood sheets are stuck together, that insures the high quality of the Israel product, but its use calls for special equipment and a high standard of workmanship.

A fourth shop is now being set up, for the manufacturing of pressed board, which is more economical since it is made from sawdust and is used for many purposes.

the Sefen factory and which makes insulating board out of them) and can be made any size while the production of plywood sheets is limited to the standard size of eight feet by four, although an extra size of 8.5' x 5.5' can also be made. Taa's pressed plywood is in thicknesses from 5 mm. to 25 mm. and up, and consist of the waste, chopped up, pasted together under pressure and placed between thin sheets of plywood or founrier.

The plant is also experi-

menting with the production of trial shipments of collapsible plywood boxes for citrus fruit. The skins, made of thin sheets, are wired together, and the lightness, strength and elasticity of plywood should prove important advantages in the efficient handling and transport of the fruit.

An additional example of the plant's efficiency is afforded by the introduction of a process by which sawdust at the mill is used to produce steam, cutting down the use of fuel.

KEY MONEY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir.—Referring to a report
by Mr. Dan Bavly in your
paper of May 14, "Kaiser-
Frazer Cars under Heavy
Fire," I wish to ask the Min-
istry of Transport whether
what I hear and consider al-
most incredible is true: that
this same Ministry of Trans-
port, which is "so dissatisfied
with the plant's product that
it has ordered a number of
medium-priced cars from the
U.S. for the country's needs,"
is nonetheless currently com-
pelling Israelis interested in
acquiring a car to buy the

I understand that the Ministry refuses all import licences even in the case of emergency-receivers from Germany who had the consent of the Ministry of Finance to use their legal 20 per cent of foreign currency for importing a car, and even when the car needed is of a special foreign type not produced in Israel at all.

Yours, etc.
G. LIPPMANN
Ramat Chen, May 18.

Copy of this letter was sent to the Treasury but no reply has been received.

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — May I point out a quite irrational situation: Out of my restitution money I am automatically permitted to use \$1,200 for a pleasure trip abroad, without any fuss or

formalities (and I believe my wife gets the same amount). Neither the Treasury nor the country benefits from this generosity. But I am not allowed to use the same \$1,200 for the purchase of a foreign car, on which the Treasury earns some \$13,000 in duty and taxes (and the country as a whole acquires an asset).

Yours, etc.
DR. JACOB VON VILNS
Tel Aviv, May 28.

ybbuk
 Theatre, Tel Aviv
 June 3
 ruot)
 Zohar

Becker
Vardi
Rodensky
Kutai

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Amount of damages paid was IL6.15 per accident. The sum total paid on 1954 accidents of IL654.55 was thus IL1.5m, but it must be noted IL2.5m. for 1955.

Of the 1954-55 total of 20,700 workdays lost, 37 per cent were accounted for by industry and another 31 per cent by agriculture, building and services. None of these figures include the light cases, in which the injured stay away from work for less than 3 days, without applying to the Institute.

Absenteeism from work due to accidents is much heavier in Israel than in most other countries, partly as a result of the readiness of many practitioners to certify

Even minor medical causes are sufficient for staying away from regular work, according to the Institute's report. In many cases physicians are expected to give an "unfair pressure" on behalf of the insured. To end these practices, the Institute plans to establish special clinics for dealing with industrial accidents, in particular in urban centres. Only certificates issued by these clinics would be recognized by the Institute.

Other special causes of the high accident rate were the variance of many

Mish'an Gives Assistance

THE 1957 budget of Mish'an, the Histadrut's Social Welfare Fund, has been set at

IL197m compared with IL1.1m spent in 1956. Of this, IL1.37m will be spent for direct purposes, IL.25m in cash and kind, IL1.25m for subsidizing the six homes for children and elders maintained by the Fund, and IL0.2m, for loans to unemployed. Overheads make up 5 per cent of the total. The Fund hopes to get IL1.6m from Histaqut members' fees and endowments from other sources chiefly for the repayment of past loans. The deficit, which was IL170,000 last year, is expected to rise to IL314,000.

Post



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without money and
in Israel??
Now on sale.
served with Nester.
Big Stick.

ended, but Fame is
only Pay. **NOW ON SALE**

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Defence Bonds Introduced to the List

cases even more. The impetus for this rise appears to have been in the rumours of the Government charging a premium on foreign currency sold for import purposes, although the rumour has been officially denied.

In the equities section, business remained dull and prices continued to drift. Thus Ata, Kurdaneh, I.L.D.C. and a few others lost between 1 and 2 per cent.

others lost between 1 to 2 points for the week. Also Dolek, Jordan and on the "curb" the I.O.P. were slightly lower than last week.

Recovering


and industrials were good on favourable forecasts.

The Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 504.93 after 497.72 as against 504.03 last week.

THE buoyant mood which

and investment buying helped the sentiment in the industrial section. Another bullish point on the market was the expectation of more income tax cuts next year. However, at week's end part of the gains were wiped out.

By arrangement with
T.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Limited



The advertisement is a black and white illustration. On the left, there is a round clock face with a simple design, showing the time as approximately 10:10. Below the clock, the words "GOOD MORNING" are written in a bold, sans-serif font. To the right of the clock, there is a stylized sun with rays rising over a dark, silhouetted horizon. The entire illustration is enclosed within a rectangular border.

TELEMA SANDWICH SPREAD

AN
Co. Ltd.
E SOUTH AFRICAN
AKINGS IN ISRAEL
ACCIDENT,
LIABILITY
FE

ETV

**on
your
Savings**

NOTICE REQUIRED
BANK D.C.O.

This is a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf from an old book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots, possibly due to age or handling. There is no text or other markings on the page.